



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.
FRIDAY EVEN'G., FEBRUARY 28, 1879.

There is hardly any doubt that the award granted by the Geneva Commission to this country was greatly in excess of the amount of the just claims, but as such surplus is rarely if ever returned the idea of giving it back to England is not contemplated. The proper disposition of it then is to turn it into the Treasury and add it to the other assets of the Government. It is certain that the insurance companies were amply rewarded for all their losses by their war premiums, and that those who paid the war premiums added them to the price of goods they imported, so that the people who bought these goods from the retail dealers—the people of the United States—really paid all the losses, and should have the money to which nobody else can lay a legal claim restored to them, or covered into what is still at least graciously termed their treasury. The refusal of the Senate to consider the bill passed by the House for the distribution of this money among the few who have the audacity to lay claim to it looks as if the proper course with regard to it will be pursued. We are afraid, however, that this money will be the exciting cause of many attacks upon the Treasury for years to come.

The House of Delegates of Virginia is still contending with the State debt question, which, so far as the Senate is concerned, has been settled. If the bill has enough friends in the House to pass, it they should push it through at once and be done with it. The readjusters' convention gave the opponents of the bill all reasonable opportunity for announcing themselves as candidates for political preferment, and if they did not avail themselves of it they have only themselves to blame. Surely the tax payers of the State should not be put to the additional expense of an extra session merely for the purpose of affording those who are working against the State's interests more time during which to air their demagogism. The present session was not only illegal but was held against the expressed wish of the people of the State. Its expenses would have supported the public schools for a year, and to extend it as now proposed, and give the members another dig at the State's depleted treasury would, if such a thing were possible, make legislation even more absurd than it is generally supposed to be.

To some people at least in this city Lent has been deprived of another one of its attractions. Husbands whose business requires them to be about it soon in the morning were wont to anticipate with pleasurable feelings the arrival of the time when their wives' necessary attendances upon the maternal duties would secure to them an early breakfast, but now all that has been changed, and there is no break in the daily trouble of reaching their places of business at the proper time.

We have already noticed the receipt of the January number of the Westminster Review, republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay street, N. Y. The articles which will receive most attention are probably those relating to Turkey, Afghanistan and South Africa, and a careful reading of these will give an insight into the causes and probable consequences of the recent events which have brought these countries so prominently into notice. "The Russians in Turkey" details on the atrocities perpetrated by the Russians, and exposes their disregard of the stipulations of the Berlin treaty. In some remarks on the security of England's Asiatic empire, we learn the narrow basis of physical force on which it rests. The Asiatic population of the empire is \$240,000,000; the non-Asiatic numbers only 121,147 souls. Other articles are "Dr. Johnson: his Biographers and Critics," being a review of some recent biographies and a new edition of Boswell, and containing many anecdotes characteristic of Johnson; "The Papacy—its Early Relations with Roman Catholic States," being a retrospective view of its origin and policy; and "The Cairo Family," an interesting episode from Italian history, the writing of which was probably suggested by the late attempt at assassinating King Humbert, which was foiled by the gallantry of his prime minister, Benedetto Cairoli. The section on "Contemporary Literature" is full, as usual, of short criticisms of the principal new books in all departments of literature. The periodicals republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster, and British Quarterly Reviews, and Blackwood's Magazine. Price, \$4 a year for any one, or only \$15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the publishers.

Federal vs. State Authority.
DANVILLE, Feb. 28.—The Grand Jury in the U. S. District Court yesterday, in obedience to Judge Rives' instructions, have brought in indictments against the following State Judges: Samuel G. Mullins, County Judge of Henry county; Samuel J. Staples, of Patrick; W. H. Bernard, of Franklin; Thomas T. Boudin, of Charlotte, and J. D. Coles, of Pittsylvania, which are all the judges in this district, except two, who have the selection of juries. The charges against these judges is a failure to place colored men on juries in their respective counties.

Three of the indicted judges are here and have already held an informal caucus as to what course they propose to pursue. They regard this action of Judge Rives as arbitrary, outrageous and outside of all law, but have come to no definite conclusion as to what to do. Governor Holliday and members of the Legislature have been notified of the action here yesterday.

Great excitement exists and knots of excited persons are standing on every street corner eagerly discussing the developments. Judge Rives is pretty freely condemned, and his conduct is characterized as a feeble attempt to awaken race prejudices, make political capital and save the waning fortunes of a dying party. A large number of lawyers from adjoining counties are here in attendance upon Court. They are of different shades of political opinion, but the general verdict among them is that Rives has transcended his authority and stepped outside the pale of the law.

LETTERS FROM RICHMOND.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 26.—To-day has been an "aye and no" day in the House of Delegates. Filibustering has been in order from the time the McCulloch bill was brought up until the adjournment to-night. Mr. Harrison, of Sussex, has been the leader in this work. It is claimed that the object of the bill-bustering is nothing more nor less than to fill the debt bill, there being only a few more days of the session. The obstructive number about twenty-five—a sufficient number to do nothing more than obstruct—by calling the ayes and noes. It is the determination of a large majority of the body to settle the debt question, however, this winter, and, therefore, it may be considered that there will be an extra session.

The hall to-night and during a part of the morning session has been filled with the delegates to the readjusters' convention.

The House to-day passed the bill in reference to the records of Alexandria county.

At the last ball of the Mosaic club, a few nights since, the dance scene was presented of a waiter, with a burden of ice cream, moving through the crowd of belles and beaux with a policeman on each side with club upflashed and pistol ready for instant discharge. The armed officer of the peace was to protect the waiter, for it was found that the man's life was in jeopardy as long as he carried that ice cream. In short, he was there to protect the waiter, or rather the ice cream, for it had been found that such was the gallantry of the young gentlemen and the eagerness of their desire to wait on their ladies that they seized the ice cream whenever they could get near it.

To-day, in the House, Mr. Bohannon, of Matthews, made a motion to suspend the rules and take up out of its order the bill imposing a tax upon the privilege of selling liquor for the purpose of making it a special order. Mr. Moffett opposed the motion on the ground that the Senate committee was considering the subject now.

Mr. Bohannon, in reply, said he was fully aware of the fact that the Senate committee had had the subject buried with them since early day in the session, and he said further, that he had no expectation of having any result from this session from them. He was not surprised at Mr. Moffett's opposition, for he knew very well who was the chairman of the Senate committee, which had charge of this subject, and he did not think he ought to hold that position. When the substance was published in one of our city papers Senator Grimsley went to a reporter and asked him who gave him that statement (Senator Grimsley being the chairman of the Senate committee referred to by Mr. Bohannon.) The reporter told him he was not at liberty to tell who was his informant until he had first permission. The reporter said Mr. Bohannon, who told him he had no objection to his informing Mr. Grimsley where he had gotten the statement. The reporter told Mr. Grimsley, and that gentleman said that any statement to the effect that he was interested in the manufacture of the register was not so, but he would be interested as counsel in the register if it was adopted by the Legislature of Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana.

To-night ex-Speaker Hanger undertook to overthrow the tactics of the obstructionists, and he did so completely, and by half past nine o'clock he had the bills cleared for action, and the debt bill squarely before the House. Then Dr. Moffett concluded his speech in opposition to it. The friends of the bill made a mistake in not staying in the House all night and passing the bill before daylight, as they could have done. This would have put off the same old speeches that we have heard over and over again. No one doubts that every member has long ago made up his mind as to how he will vote, and "nothing new on the debt question" is now an aphorism as strong as "nothing new under the sun."

To-day the minority on the proposition of the creditors commenced a series of dilatory motions, evidently intending to waste the remainder of the session and prevent a vote on the bill.

The House adjourned yesterday not to extend the session by a decided vote, and the effect will, and it is evidently intended to be, to force the Governor to call an extra session, and thus draw salaries of \$180 a piece. A prominent readjuster told your correspondent that the purpose of the irreconcilables was to prevent the passage of the McCulloch bill.

A resolution will be adopted by the Senate to narrow to extend the session, and it will be brought over to the House for concurrence.

RICHMOND, Feb. 27.—The House is now launched on the discussion of the McCulloch bill. It has so far been a noticeable fact that the speeches have all been short, but few exceeding over fifteen minutes. The fact is that the members are beginning to realize the fact that the session now on is said upon the debt question, and that the best endorsement they can give the measure is by their votes. Mr. Barbour is to have the floor to-morrow morning.

Mr. Fowler to-night spoke in favor of his amendment, which is in substance to submit the bill to the people for their ratification or rejection at the November election. Mr. Fowler voted for the Moffett bill last year. Speaker Allen spoke in advocacy of the bill and against Mr. Fowler's amendment, which he characterized as being as much absurd and unheard of proposition. Mr. Popham spoke against the amendment and in favor of the bill. Mr. Parker, of Lee, spoke against the bill, rather he read a prepared speech from a revised proof. Thus it will be seen that every speaker had voted for the Barbour bill, and this shows how gentlemen, who are friends of one measure will disagree on another. It also shows that many of the leading readjusters in the House will vote for the bill and the final settlement of this debt question.

The hall of the House has been crowded to-day and to-night during the debate on the bill. This debt bill is the all absorbing topic in counting rooms, on the streets, at the Capital and in home circles.

Much valuable time was spent in the House needlessly to-day upon the bill in reference to the appointment of a commissioner to define the boundary line between Virginia and West Virginia. It was opposed by Mr. Moffett, who thought it too elastic in its language. It was urged that in order to establish the proper jurisdiction of each of those States some definite action should be taken at once. After many speeches the bill was passed.

Another subject of much concern to the city of Richmond came up in the shape of a bill incorporating the West Point and Hanover Junction Railroad, for the consideration of the House. This bill was vigorously opposed by the Richmond delegation, who by resorting to the expediency of dilatory tactics, succeeded in saving it off until displaced by the special order,—the public debt—fixed for one o'clock, was called.

In my opinion, some of the most anxious to retard the progress of legislation.

This one of the advocates of the debt bill is the possibility of a move by the opponents of the measure, to filibuster and check off further consideration of the bill, until the special order, on the constitutional amendments, comes up at one o'clock to-morrow. Do what they please, however, they cannot prevent the inevitable. The bill will pass despite the opposition of the "filibusters." A vote, finally, will, it is thought, be had Saturday night, provided no unforeseen circumstances intervene. It is not yet safe to predict what shall be the vote and who is and who is not for the bill, but it is evident to all who have followed the discussion from the beginning, that the minority have almost exhausted their ammunition, with but little chance for reinforcement; another field day like this, will tell the story.

The two officers sent from here to bring back from Chicago James Bradley and James Murray, who had escaped from the jail in this city, after having been convicted of a robbery at the Exchange hotel, returned to-night, with their prisoners. Bradley's true name was found to be John Maloney, that of Murray to be Jas. Fox. The latter was shot by the Chicago officer who effected his arrest and is unable to walk. They were both restored to their old quarters, in the city jail. The third one named Thompson has thus far succeeded in eluding arrest. This trio of thieves operated here during the Fair week and were detected in the act of robbing the apartments of Judge H. H. Marshall, at the Exchange hotel.

FRONTSBOW.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday House bills to amend the law for the assessment of taxes on persons and property; and for the relief of John F. Lewis were passed.

A resolution for an extension of the session for a period not less than five days was lost for want of the requisite two thirds majority. The vote being ayes, 25; noes, 9.

The bill amending the charter of the Valley Railroad Company was passed.

At the night session the following bills were passed:—Providing for the submission of the question of liquor licenses to the qualified voters of Fairfax county at the first election for district officers; to amend sec. 12 of the code to provide for the division of free school districts into sub districts, and for the appointment of school directors, approved March 7, 1878; to amend the act to incorporate the Lee Monument Association; to incorporate the Grand United Order of Sons and Daughters of Zion of the State of Virginia; allowing further time to John H. Chichester, treasurer of Fairfax county, to make his return of delinquents and insolvents for 1877; to authorize the County Court to release G. S. Meem from the payment of district road tax in Shenandoah Co.; to authorize the Old Fellows' Joint Stock Company of Alexandria, Va., to borrow money, &c.; to reduce the commissioners of the revenue for the county of Loudoun; amending the charter of Lovettsville, Loudoun Co., &c., and for the removal of the disabilities of Jas. Barbour, of Culpeper, and others.

In the House of Delegates the joint resolution for the appointment of commissioners, engineers and surveyors to complete the boundary line between the States of Virginia and West Virginia, and to defray the expenses thereof; and bills to amend the Code in reference to sales of property of religious, benevolent and literary associations; and to amend the Code in reference to granting divorces, were passed.

The West Point and Hanover Junction Railroad bill was discussed for some time, when the Public Debt bill was taken up and the amendment offered by Mr. Moffett to the effect that all bonds issued on and after January 1, 1880, shall bear date of January 1, 1880; those issued on and after July 1, 1880, to bear date of July 1, 1880; and those issued on and after January 1, 1881, to bear date of January 1, 1881, and shall bear three per cent. interest from date, was defeated—ayes, 56; noes, 63.

During the debate on the bill Mr. Henkle was proceeding to address the bill, when he was interrupted by Mr. Parr with the question if he had any guarantee that the bill, if passed, would not be vetoed by the Governor?

Mr. Henkle replied that he did not consider it proper to answer the question either in the affirmative or negative. He was sure, however, that if the bill passed it would become the law of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Ficklin was in favor of the bill amended by Mr. Moffett. He announced himself as opposed to submitting the proposition to the people.

A remark from Mr. Ficklin as to the nativity of the Banker Fowler bill called Mr. Barbour to his feet. Mr. Barbour claimed no credit for this bill, and said it was his fear and trembling that he consented to it, as he was afraid that the people could not pay three per cent. on the capital of the debt for eighteen years.

Mr. Ficklin's remarks were embellished by a quotation from the first chapter of Jonah and other anecdotes.

At the conclusion of Mr. Ficklin's remarks Peter J. Carter, colored, wished to know if it was now in order to sing the doxology. Ruled out of order.

Mr. Echols addressed the House in favor of the bill.

A colloquial discussion sprang up between Mr. Echols and Messrs. Moffett, H. H. Harrison, and Robinson in reference to the terms of the invitation extended to the creditors of the State by the General Assembly. Mr. Echols contending that they were invited for counsel and advice, and as experts in finance.

The State of yesterday evening says:—Notwithstanding that but a few days remain before the present session must close by limitation, still the members do not appear to be in the least hurry. To-day considerable time was needlessly expended upon the bills in reference to the boundary line between Virginia and West Virginia, and to incorporate the West Point and Hanover Junction Railroad.

Gen. Echols moved to pass by, and the motion was carried, but afterwards, on motion of Mr. Robinson, the House reconsidered the vote.

Gen. Anderson very vigorously advocated the motion to pass by until March 3. The motion was lost. The object of this bill is to tap the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and have a terminus at West Point.

Consideration of the bill was interrupted by the arrival of the hour for the special order, the settlement of the public debt.

At the night session the debt bill was further discussed.

Mr. Allen offered the following amendment, which, it is said, will be accepted by the friends of the bill:

The Auditor shall report regularly to the General Assembly the amount and character of expenditures issued under this act, and the net proceeds thereof.

14. The said certificate shall be received by the Treasurer of the State and be cancelled on receipt thereof, under the same regulations and prohibitions now existing in relation to coupons for interest on the public debt, except that no tax shall be deducted therefrom, and the fact of their cancellation shall be noted on the same registers.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The London correspondent of the Edinburgh Scotsman reports:—"Mr. George Campbell's (Liberal) motion in the House of Commons that the summary prohibition of the importation of cattle from the United States is calculated to destroy an important trade and deprive England of the advantage of cheap meat, was postponed at the earnest request of several influential members of his own party who thought that the subject was not ripe for discussion."

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The new Russian note to the Powers suggests that the appointment of a foreigner instead of an Ottoman subject as Governor of Eastern Roumelia might obviate many difficulties.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Mayor of Sheffield stated at a meeting yesterday that in one district of that town there are 4,000 persons destitute and 400 families are actually starving. The relief fund, except about 800 pounds, has been expended.

The condition of Dr. Isaac Burr, the Home Rule leader, shows a further slight improvement, but is still critical. His physician cannot for some days pronounce a decided opinion as to his recovery.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—Princess Louise Margaret, niece of the Emperor William, last night gave her farewell reception, previous to starting for England to be wedded with Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught. The wedding which was postponed one month in consequence of the death of Princess Alice will take place at Windsor on the 13th of March.

Postal communication with England may practically be said to be cut off or to be confined on the stage of the principle. Channel storms delay mail packets, boats and continental snow drifts block the rails. What between sleet, snow and rapidly succeeding frost and thaw, the weather here is execrable.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday M. DeLaurier, Minister of the Interior, asked for a grant of 200,000 francs for the sufferers by inundations in the southern departments.

On the French slopes of the eastern Pyrenees there is more snow than the oldest inhabitant remembers.

Between Bourg, Madame and Mondovio, horseback is the only means of communication. Floods are apprehended in the valleys if spring sets in suddenly.

The inundations in the south are subsiding but the foundations of the houses have been so undermined that at Rued Agena a town in the Department of Lot and Garonne, quite a panic prevails.

At Calcuttamm, in the Department of Seine et Marne, the floods led to a land slide.

During the gale at Trieste on Tuesday the sea invaded the lower part of the town, doing much damage to the shops and cafes.

Twenty three Spanish sailors on the way from Ferrol to spend the carnival in their native villages have been drowned. Their boat was capsized by a squall.

In the Spanish provinces several of the railway lines are interrupted by snow.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Western 11:30 o'clock last night last Windsor to Paris a measured mile on endeavor to regain his arrows having 65 miles to make up. At 3:20 o'clock this morning he had gained fifteen miles when he rested for three hours for sleep, rising overcome by fatigue. By 8:50 o'clock he had added ten miles to his gain, leaving 40 miles of arrears to make up. He will continue at his task until four o'clock this afternoon, but it is not believed that he can entirely succeed.

Capt. Town advises to February 11th by way of Madeira say the situation is unchanged.

Lord Chelmsford was acting strictly on the defensive. The British loss in the fight at Rorke's Drift on the 22d ult., including the native contingent, is estimated at over 1,500 men.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The ex-Russian Eugene said Prince Louis Napoleon left for the war yesterday.

Prince Krapotkin, Governor of Charkov, Russia, who was taken by a Russian steamer on the 21st instant, has died of his wounds.

Captain General Compo advocates tariff reforms to develop trade between Cuba and the United States and the repeal of the sugar duties.

Mexico is negotiating for the resumption of diplomatic relations with England. In order to conciliate the English bondholders who will offer to pay a slight interest on her external debt.

Joubert, a French engineer officer, former of a Communist, who had returned to Paris, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment, but will probably be released under the expected amnesty.

Palestine, Tunis and Tripoli are all threatened with famine, consequent upon the long continued drought, and the people of Jerusalem are making arrangements for supplies of flour, grain and provisions from the United States.

Although the House of Commons voted the credit asked for, considerable opposition was manifested to the government's proceedings against the Zulus, especially by the Home Rulers. Mr. Chamberlain, the Radical member for Birmingham, also declared the war was unjust and inequitable.

AN OLD POY PATRIOT.—It is an excellent thing for the reputation of George Washington that he was born a century and a half ago. As a representative of that class that means what it says and acts according to its belief he was, probably, a success, but it is idle to deny that the class alluded to is altogether too old-fashioned to be regarded to-day as anything but an illustration of the bluntness of an earlier generation. What did this man Washington do that his birthday should be celebrated as a national holiday? He kept a few thousand soldiers together for seven years on the ground that the common interests of the whole people demanded their efforts; but other commanders have organized and retained larger forces for a longer time by the moral point and cohesive force of public plunder. He declined to receive pay for his own services during the Revolutionary War, which shows that he was ignorant of even the first principles of patriotism, the name being that the laborer is worthy of his hire and as much more as he can get out of the Treasury without getting himself into jail. He stuck dumbly to the same set of ideas from the very first although high rank and emoluments awaited him if he would only go over to the side of the King, and what modern politician does not know that the whole science of practical politics consists in going from one party to another whenever the inducements are sufficient and of a legal tender character? If there were nothing else to show how overrated he was as President it is to be found in the almost utter indifference of his administration to the political standing and influence of the New York Custom House. As a man who was equal to the petty requirements of his own day, Washington may be respected even now; but in the light of modern experience he appears plainly as a man who could not even be elected by a President at the present day, and who, if accidentally counted in, would be utterly incompetent to look out for himself or his friends.—N. Y. Herald.

In the House of Delegates, yesterday, Mr. Robinson, of Portsmouth, arose and requested that the reporters would not state the hour at which the night session ended. He did this in the interest of various members whose wives are in the city, and who are not anxious that they should know the exact time at which legislative duty ends. He cited the case of a fellow member who went home at 2 o'clock that morning and told his wife that the House had just adjourned and who, when the morning papers were read, found himself in trouble.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. Richard Gresham Cox, Vice President of the Association of the Old Defenders, of Baltimore, is dead.

The first steamer, the Earl of Londale, direct from the Mediterranean for Baltimore, with a cargo of fruit, arrived at the latter port yesterday.

There was a rumor in New Orleans, La., yesterday, to the effect that Governor Nichols was about to resign. The rumor which will induce him to take this important step are not stated.

The North Carolina State Senate, by a vote of 35 to 8, has adopted a resolution instructing a special committee to incorporate in the bill for the sale of spirituous liquors the principle of the bill passed now in use in Virginia.

The twenty-second anniversary of the birth of Henry W. Longfellow, the poet, was yesterday observed by the presentation to him on the part of the children of Cambridge of a handsome chair carved from the horsechestnut tree celebrated in "The Village Blacksmith."

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill making appropriations for paying the arrears of pensions was considered, and numerous amendments offered and discussed. Without action it was laid aside, and the session closed with the memorial services to the late Hon. Beverly H. Dudley, of Virginia.

A span 110 feet long of the iron bridge of the Chicago and Alton railroad at Wilmington, Illinois, gave way yesterday morning as a train of empty coal cars was passing over it, and three cars were precipitated into the Kankakee river, a distance of over thirty feet. The loss amounts to several thousand dollars. No body was injured. It is supposed that the frost had affected the castings.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the resolution for the arrest of Geo. F. Seward as a contumacious witness in refusing to produce the books of the Chinese mission, was agreed to, the understanding being the arrest by the Sergeant at Arms would not be made till to-day. During the evening session a bill was passed amending the revised statutes that interest on bonds called in for redemption shall cease after thirty days from the date of surrender.

The insolvent found some time ago by the grand jury at New Orleans against J. Madison Wells and A. P. Dumas, proprietor of a bonded warehouse, have been filed. It is stated Wells is charged with accepting a bribe for passing an office for a certain party. Dumas is charged with having offered to bribe an officer of the government to procure an office. Deputy Collector Anderson has been arraigned in court and ordered to produce the pay rolls of the custom house before the grand jury.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Cut. Fisher, enroute to Patagonia, left Fredericksburg yesterday for Richmond. A young gentleman of Fredericksburg volunteered to take the place of the companion who deserted him in this place.

Mr. McKendree W. Jones, of New York, while traveling in Syria about a year ago, cut from the bank of the river Jordan a stick of shagum wood, which he has made into a cane to be presented to United States Senator H. E. Withers.

In Sussex county, Sunday, Anderson Mason, a negro, stabbed and killed a white land named Richard Hales about a quarrel with Mason's wife over a dog. Mason went to Hales' house, pursued the lad with a butcher knife and stabbed him while he was retreating.

In Portsmouth yesterday, the body of a young man named Alexander T. Wino, eighteen years of age, was found in an out-house, perfectly naked, hanging by a short rope, and lifeless from strangulation. It is supposed he committed suicide, although some of his friends surmised that he had been murdered. No cause is assigned for the rash act.

[COMMUNICATED.]

To the Colored People of the South.
My friends:—I have ever been your warmest friend in sympathy, at least, and many of you may propose to go away, or would do so under the "Widow Bill." In the first place, you will never get the opportunity, as it will never become a law, and I would not go if it did, even if it gave the subject a moment's consideration. But, consider, for a moment, how you come here. Was it a "free gift"? Consider for another moment how you became emancipated. Was that a "free gift"? Now in regard to your removal, is the idea inspired by a wish to benefit you? Not at all. Have you not patiently waited with the loyal people of the South, for at least fourteen years, for the realization of promises that have been deferred until the heart has been made sick? It is proposed to take you up as long as you can be of no service politically, and dump you down, out of cattle trains, in the Western wilds, to become a breckwork against the insidious and implacable Indians who have already done the war part.

[1 object.] Others who may have favored your enfranchisement, and been disappointed that it did not pan out as we had hoped, may be willing to see you sacrificed for political reasons, but I am not one of them. I have long since learned that the warm shoulder of the North is a colder than the cold shoulder of the South, and if the Government cannot preserve you in the land where you were born and "where your fathers died with the loyal people of the white race, it is safe to predict it will make no attempt to do so when the scalping knife and tomahawk whistle about the heads of yourselves and defenseless families. Don't let's do. More anon.

BENWOOD.

THE TUGBOAT WAR.—The Baltimore News in noticing the trouble among the tugboat men there, mentioned in yesterday's Gazette, says:—"The ripple of excitement which disturbed the maritime circles yesterday, by the beligerent attitude of the tugboat men, had subsided this morning, and Fell's Point assumed its wonted quiet."

"The tug James Dixie was moored at Well's wharf unmoored. Her owner, Mr. Johnson, it is understood, has gone to Washington to endeavor to get the charter of his boat transferred to this city, which in the event of its being effected, will remove the obstacle heretofore existing to the boat being admitted to the association."

"The bark Zittosen, the boat of contention, so to speak, was towed out this morning by the tug Richard S. Garrett, the captain fearing to risk the possibility of another delay, such as he was subjected to on yesterday. The case is now brought to the notice of the United States authorities will be made a test one, and the decision in this matter will serve as a rule to govern the members of the association in future contingencies."

There is some doubt existing as to the validity of the United States marshals making the arrests yesterday, as the tugboat men hired the wharf, and claim that they had the right to lay there."

Yellow Fever—Riot.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 28.—An outbreak of yellow fever, of a very severe character, has occurred among the shipping here, but in the northern provinces the health of the people is improving. The government has already contributed thirty million milreis to alleviate the distress in the northeast, and have asked an additional credit of ten million milreis to provide food for the distressed inhabitants.

A riot occurred on the 4th inst. at Mossor, the military expelling the commander and chief magistrate from the town. Nine persons were killed, and many public and private stores were sacked.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL TO THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.

In the House to-day the Speaker announced that in accordance with a decision of the Attorney General, members of the 46th Congress are entitled to the franking privilege from the 4th proximo, and members of the 45th to public documents until next December. A long debate then ensued as to whether private claims appropriation bills should be considered, during Mr. Hale stated, and his statement was confirmed by Mr. Atkins, that only direct regular appropriation bills had been passed while the remaining seven and several amendments equally as important had not yet been directly acted upon and that unless they were passed an extra session could hardly be avoided. The appropriation bills gained the precedence, and the Postoffice Appropriation bill was called up. The report of the committee of conference was agreed to immediately with the exception of the Senate's amendments for the Extension, safety and the classification of mail matter, and on the former a debate of two hours was allowed. During that time numerous speeches were made pro and con. Among those who favored the amendment was Mr. Wadsworth, of N. Y., and among those who opposed it Messrs. Harney, N. Y., and Tucker, of Virginia—the latter upon the ground that it was unconstitutional and that it was opposed to the principle of justice and favors to none.

In the Senate the Census bill was called up by Mr. Morrill who moved to send it to the House bill and to appoint a committee of conference. Mr. Conkling objected and an objection was sufficient to carry it over to the following day, such was its fate. In making his objection Mr. Conkling said that the work of taking the census could be done for three millions of dollars instead of the one million proposed, would cost under the proposed bill, he intended to do what he could toward effecting that saving especially as there was no necessity for the immediate passage of the bill.

The arrears of pensions bills then came up. During the debate on it Mr. Ingalls, of Nebraska, in alluding to the efforts made by the claim agents of Washington to defeat an amendment for distributing the United States treasury assets upon that class of persons, availing themselves of the most infamous motives and applying to them terms of the strongest reproach and condemnation.

Among the items contained in the Senate Civil Appropriation bill are several for the Civil Appropriation Committee. Yesterday, a million and a half dollars for Virginia a sum for advances to the General Government during the war of 1861; also one hundred dollars to the children of the late B. B. Chatham, for a pension for a son in the United States Army, and from South Carolina his expenses of the contest; authorizing the joint commission for the construction of the Washington monument to expend \$64,000 of the sum heretofore appropriated; three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for the purchase of the building corner Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th St., for a Washington city postoffice. This is the edifice built by Gov. Shepherd and now owned by Mr. Jessup, of Philadelphia. One million six hundred and ninety thousand eight hundred and twenty-one dollars for the purpose of paying one half of the estimated expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the next fiscal year; 250,000 dollars for a fireproof building for the use of the National Museum at Washington, and the amount obtained by Baltimore for sums advanced at the request of Gen. Schenck in 1863 to aid the United States in the construction of works of defense.

Among the appointments sent by the President to the Senate to-day were the following: B. F. Brecheen, of Maryland, to be Indian agent in Utah Territory, and P. C. Hall, to be collector of customs at Vicksburg, Miss.

A delegation of southern and western members of Congress,